The Pittsburgh Gazette.

" PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 33. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1818. New Series, No. 55.

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY
JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE,
IN Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

Pubiic Notice.

WHEREAS a certain ABRAHAM YANT, did on the 14th of January 1814 obtain from the subscribers, in consideration for a tract of land, seven separate obligations, dated as above, each for the sum of $50—payable as follows.—The first payable April first same year—Second payable October first following—the remaining five, payable on the first day of October in each year successively, the last one payable to John Johnston and due on the first day of October 1819. And whereas the subscribers have already paid off four of said obligations and the said Yant has not yet fulfilled his contract in making us safe by obtaining a patent; we do hereby forwarn all persons from taking assignments on said three last obligations—one payable October 1817, the other 1818, and the last due to John Johnston, in 1819, as we are determined to pay neither of them unless compelled by law or until said Yant makes our contract good.

JAMES & NATHANIEL GARDNER.

November, 17, 1818.

A Family Carriage,

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a neat one horse CHAISE and Harness. It has lately came across the mountains, and would be very suitable for a family.

Apply at the Bar of Mrs. M'Cullough's Hotel.

Pittsburgh, November 17.

Broke

INTO the inclosure of the subscriber, living on Grant's Hill, a light brindled COW, heavy made, white face, has been bored for the hollow horn, no ear marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

MARGARET DUNCAN.

November 17, 1818.

220 Acres

OF THE FIRST RATE LAND, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to sell his FARM, consisting of 220 acres of first rate land, situate in the *fork* of Chartier's creek, and bounded by both branches thereof, will dispose of the same at *public sale*, on Thursday the 24th day of December next, at the premises, (unless sooner sold.) This farm is part of the estate well known by the name of MORGANZA. The stage road from Pittsburgh to Washington, Wheeling &c. passes through it, and the Turnpike about being formed between the two former places to connect the State turnpike with the great National road, will be located through *or near it.* The soil is so productive that it always commands in rent, one half, instead of one third of the corn raised. About 60 acres are in cultivation, and the under-wood being light, the improvement can be extended at pleasure, with ease and little expence. The timber is excellent and abundant—sugar orchards extensive and productive—the springs, numerous and fine and never failing—stone coal of superior quality, is believed to be in sufficient quantity to supply the neighbouring country. Two grist and two saw mills are within three fourths of a mile of this tract. It is little more than 2 miles from Cannonsburgh, in which there is a College of reputation. This farm, having the eminent advantages of rich soil, good water, fine timber and inviting situation, in the bosom of a healthy and very populous country, only 9 miles from *Washington*, the county seat, and 15 from the city of Pittsburgh, is without doubt deserving of the attention of persons desirous to purchase. Terms will be made known at the time and place of sale

Application by letter (post paid) directed to the undersigned at Washington, Washington county, Pa. will be promptly attended to without delay.

TOHMAS MORGAN.

November 17, 1817.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN TRUNK.

ON the night of the 10th inst. a Trunk was taken from my Waggon, at the sign of the Black Horse, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, and robbed of the following articles, viz.

3	Pieces	Cambric Muslin,
2	ditto	Leno,
12	ditto	Calico,
64	ditto	Ribbonds, assorted,
2	Dozen	Lamb's Wool half hose.
1	ditto	Women's Black Worsted ditto
4	ditto	Muslin Shawls,

Together with many other articles of considerable value.

FORTY DOLLARS will be given for the detection of the thief and property, or TWENTY dollars for the security of the property only.

WILLIAM HUNTER, Jr.

November 17, 1818.

Conveyancing.

THE subscriber having resigned his situation as clerk of the County Commissioners, is enabled to attend more exclusively to the business of Conveyancing.

WRITINGS of every description, will be neatly drawn, on moderate terms and on the shortest notice.

He hopes from his knowledge of the business, and his industry and attention to merit and receive a liberal share of conveyancing custom.

JAMES M. RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1818.

Notice.

WHEREAS a certain —— POLITISCA, in July last, gave us his Note for 280 dollars and a Gig, in consideration of our making for him a fashionable Phaeton; and whereas the said Politisca has gone off without paying said note leaving the Phaeton in our possession. This is to give notice that unless said note is paid on or before the first of December next, the Phaeton will be sold at public sale.

WM. & R. LECKY,
Coach Makers.

Pittsburgh, November 17.

FRESH FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a part of his FRESH FALL GOODS, and expects considerable additions.

HAS ON HAND OF

DRY-GOODS.

RED, Yellow and White FLANNELS,
Red, green and bocking Baize,
Kersey moleskin and Coatings,
Grass, bottle-green, blue, purple, London and Paris brown Pelisse cloths,
Superfine, fine and coarse Cloths, assort. col.
8-4 9-4 10-4 and 11-4 rose & point Blankets,
A quantity of large Hearth Rugs, fancy patterns,
Bed-ticking, cotton checks and olive velvets, assorted,
Bombazetts and callicoes, of various colors,
4-4 and 6-4 coarse and fine cambric and shirting Muslins,
Book, leno, jaconet, mull and fancy ditto
Cotton shawls, and silk and cotton handkerchiefs, general assortment,
Thread, silk and cotton laces & ribbons, do. do

With a general assortment of other articles in the Dry Good line.

OF HARDWARES.

Cast and German Steel, hand, tenant and compass saws,
Chisels and plane irons, Cams and other good marks, well assorted,
Files, rasps. sprigs, tacks, awls, &c. a variety,
S S, knob, trunk, chest, till, desk, and pad locks, assorted.
A variety of knives and forks, pen and pocket knives, table and tea spoons, well assort'd

BRASS-WARES,

Commode knobs, handles and rings, till knobs and brass nails,
Brass and Iron candlesticks, pocket and tin lanterns, and German lamps,
Low priced neat walking canes and riding whips, assorted,
Sweeping, shoe, hearth and clothes brushes,
Fine and coarse combs, assorted,
Butt, table, brass, hinges, and screws,
Knob and thumb latches, cupboard turns, straight bolts—and almost every kind of Hardware, suitable for buildings etc.

With an excellent variety of other Hardware, and many scarce articles in the line.

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries and Queensware SHOES.

GLASS WARE & TIN WARE,

ALSO

4 reams glass or sand paper, and paper hangings,
Tobacco, American and Spanish segars, cut and dry tobacco,
2000 lbs. Shot, assorted, also Powder & lead,
20 gross watch chrystals,
A quantity of sharp Ginger, by the keg,
Rosin, logwood and copperas,
Lisbon and Sherry Wines, Jamaica Spirits and country Gin,
100 country bags, linen, yarn, country socks, etc. etc.

The whole comprising a very general assortment of Seasonable Goods; all of which will be sold at a fair market price.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Who wants to purchase a quantity of BEES-WAX.

October 20, 1818. 5

*** Unchartered, foreign, torn and small notes and tickets, will be received in payment as usual, on as fair terms as can (consistent with safety) be afforded.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE subscribers trading under the firm of IRWIN & GEORGE, have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their Partnership. All persons indebted to, or having demands against the above firm will, as early as possible present their accounts to John Irwin for settlement.

JOHN IRWIN,
MATHEW GEORGE.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1818. tf

☞ The business will be carried on as usual at the corner of Liberty & 4th street, by

JOHN IRWIN.

BUTTER.

THE Subscribers will exchange Merchandzie for merchantable BUTTER, in Kegs, at a fair price.

WM & JOHN HILL

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1818. 2awtf.

PHILADELPHIA, September 11, 1818

I DO hereby certify, that Mr. Thomas M'Lanahan has been in my employment for upwards of three years, as Clerk, Collector, &c. during which time he has conducted himself with propriety; and I have always found him to be an honest and industrious man, in whom the greatest confidence may be placed.

James L. Vauclain.

The Pittsburgh Mercury and Gazette, Fredonian Chilicothe, and the Lexington Reporter, will insert the above in their paper six times and forward their accounts to the subscriber at Philadelphia.

T. M'Lanahan.

Novembsr 3, 1818.

TO LET,

And possession given the 1st of October next,

The Warehouse,

NOW occupied by ALLEN & GRANT, in Wood Street, near the Monongahela River. For particulars apply to,

WILLIAM B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, August 15, 1818.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Doctor EDWARD PENNINGTON, are requested to make immediate payment, those persons having claims against him, are desired to present their accounts immediately.

MORGAN NEVILLE, *Administrator.*

Pittsburgh, November 13, 1818.

I. DOANE,

Wholesale and retail Warehouse on the bank near Wood street,

KEEPS constantly on hand at reasonable prices. A large assortment of
Ironmongery, Hardware, Cutlery,
Grocery and Liquors.

Among which are,

Mouse-hole Anvils,
Smiths black and bright Vices,
Saws of every description,
All kinds of steel, &c. &.

Merchandize received and forwarded, bough and sold on reasonable commission

May, 19, 1818——lawtf

Copper & Tin Ware.

R. AND J. TOWN,

IN Woood, near Front street, manufacture and have constantly for sale, an assortment o

Stills and Tin Ware,

TEA KETTLES,	WASH KETTLES
Hatters Ditto,	Brass Ditto,
Fullers Ditto,	Sheet-Iron Ware,

JAPANNED WARE, &c

Which they sell at the most reduced prices, and a liberal credit.——Orders shall be promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1818. F3m

German Redemptioners.

FOR SALE.

THE time of an indented MAN and WOMAN, who have two years and about six months to serve. The Man is a rough carpenter, and both understand farming very well; but particularly the culture of the vine, and gardening; the woman is also a good spinner. They are sold for want of employ. Enquire at this, or the Mercury office.

August 25, 1818. tf

Samuel Edgar & Co.

HAVE just received, and offer for sale on accommodating terms.

200 BOXES CINCINNATI SOAP,
400 Kegs manufactured Tobacco,
6 Hhds Leaf ditto, sup. qual.
10 Hhds. } New Orleans Sugar of a superior
50 Bbls. } quality—old crop
10 crates assorted QUEENSWARE,
20,000 lbs. Pig Lead,
500 lbs. Bar ditto,
30,000 lbs. Shot,
Bar and Roll'd Iron,
GLASS—all sizes

Hatter's Fur, etc.

Together with a general assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Liquors.*

5000 lbs. Salt-Petre (Crude)

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1818.

FOR SALE,

That Valuable City Pro-

perty in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets, fronting on Fourth Street 40 feet, and extending back 80 feet, on which is a two story Brick House, 20 feet front, with an extensive back building, finished in the best manner, at present occupied by Doctor O'Donoughue—Also, a convenient Frame Building in the occupancy of Mr. Samuel Cooper; the whole subject to a yearly ground rent of 80 dollars. This property is in one of the most eligible situations for business in the City. For terms, which will be low and accommodating, apply to

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.

Pittsburgh, August 21, 1818. tf

HENRY DOANE,

HAS

REMOVED

to the corner of WOOD and FIRST streets, where he has received the following articles, viz.

Groceries, &c.

Young Hyson Tea, latest imporiations, in small boxes; Barrels of Coffee and Loaf Sugar, Boxes bloom Raisins, Barrels Herring, Rosin, ground Redwood, Glue, Kegs pickled Salmon, Mustard, Pepper, Allspice, Nntmegs, ground Ginger, Indigo, Copperas, smoking Tobacco, Segars, &c.

Liquors.

Fourth Proof Cogniac Brandy, and Jamaica rum, in barrels—Quarter casks Teneriffe Wine,

Ironmongery, etc.

Anvils, Vices, Axes, Hatchets, Drawing and Log Chains, Cross-cut Saws, English mill—Handsaws, Shovels, Spades, Frying-pans, Bell metal Teakettles, Straw-knives, Hammers, Copper Tea-kettles—Twine—Whiting, &c.

Wrapping Paper at $1,50 per ream—India entry matts, Window Glass, Hollow Glass Ware, Gun-Powder, Soap, Hats—China, &c-

ALSO

English Crowley and Blister Steel—American Ditto—Castings—Juniata Iron—Lead—Cut and Wrought Nails—Kentucky Tobacco;

Together with a general assortment of

SHIP CHANDLERY.

Commission Business

transacted, and Merchandize received and forwarded.

N. B. A House to Let in Third street.

Pittsburgh, October 20, 1818.

For Sale,

155 ACRES of LAND, 2 miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river. The tract is that on which Middletown is built. The land is good and well calculated for a neat farm.—For particulars apply to the subscriber.

BENJAMIN SOUTH.

October 23,

One case of Holland Quills,

assorted Some of superior quality.

R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN.

October, 9 1818.

FRESH GOODS.

M. S. MASON,

HAS just received at his Wholesale Warehouse, in Wood street

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS;

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE, middling & coarse CLOTHS,
Coatings, Fearnoughts, Cassimeres, Pelisse Cloths,
Flannels, rose and point Blankets,
Bombazetts, Velveteens and Cords,
Irish Linens, patent steam loom Shirtings,
Ginghams, Prints and Furniture,
Madrass Handkerchiefs,
9-8 and 6-4 cambric Muslins, Lenos
Damask Table Cloths,
Men's and women's worsted Hosiery,
Kersy Shawls and Scarfs,
Black silk, Canton and flag Handkerchief.
Cashmere, merino and imitation Shawls,
Sarsanetts, &c.

TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF

Domestic Goods,

SUCH AS

Plaids, Stripes,	*Checks,*
Chambrays,	*Shirtings.*

Which are offered for sale low, by the package or piece on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1818.

Copartnership.

CROMWELL & DOBBIN inform their friends and the public, that they have associated with them Mr. ISAAC PEEBLES in the Commission Business, which will in future be transacted under the firm of *Cromwell, Dobbin & Peebles,* who offer their services in the usual way.

All those indebted to Cromwell & Dobbin in and about Pittsburgh, are requested to make payment immediately, or they may expect their accounts, notes, &c. lodged in the hands of the proper officers for collection.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1818. 1aw3m

I will Sell,

ON reasonable terms, Lot No. 31, containing 6 acres, on the bank of the Allegheny river, below and adjoining a lot of William Robinson—also, Lot No. 50, containing 9 acres, adjoining the above. A lot in the town of Allegheny, on Beaver street, adjoining Thomas Semple—also a Lot in Mechanics' Retreat, near the town of Allegheny.

For the above property, or any part of it, I will take *Stock* of the *Farmers' and Mechanics Bank* of Pittsburgh, in payment.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

BRISTLES.

I WILL give from THIRTY to SIXTY cents per lb. for country Bristles, at my Brush Manufactory, in Wood street, between Fourth street and Diamond alley. Farmers and country merchants are requested to pay attention to the above.

GEORGE BEALE.

Pittsburgh, June 26. 6m

N. B. Scalding the bristles is no detriment to them whatever.

Cut Tacks and Sprigs.

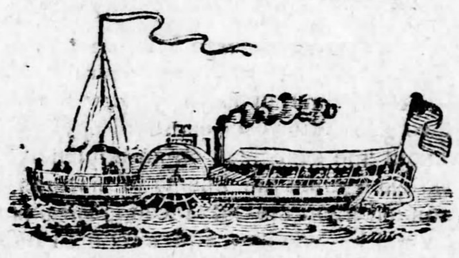
Ormsby and Doane,

HAVE or sale, *Cut Tacks and Sprigs* of all *sizes*, from the Abington Factory, (Massachusetts.) being appointed agents for the sale of those articles, offer them at the manufacturing prices, with the addition of carriage and charges.

Orders for Tacks and Sprigs received and attended to.

Pittsburgh, October 22. tf

Freight Wanted.



FOR NEW ORLEANS, by Steam Boat

JAMES ROSS.

to leave Pittsburgh by the first rise of water. Apply to J. Whiting agent.

Oct. 16, 1818.

N. W. Smith,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, AND SILVER-SMITH,

Has commenced the above business, on the West side of Wood street, between Diamond Alley and Fourth street,

Where he will be happy to execute all orders in his line, in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1818.

Armstrong & Ewing.

Wood, between First & Second streets.

Have For Sale,

And are as us usual well supplied with

Groceries and Liquors,

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Queensware,

BY THE CRATE—assorted

Also an Invoice of

HARDWARE:

Consisting of Mill and Cross-cut saws—Mouse-hole and common Anvils; Vices; patent Straw-Knives; Drawing Knives; Frying-pans; Steelyards; Curry-combs; Iron Candlesticks; trowels; &c. which will be disposed of on liberal terms.

ALSO

A quantity of first rate CLARET WINE, by the dozen.

Pittsburgh, September 18, 1818.

Kerr and Rahm,

Front, between Market and Wood streets, PITTSBURGH,

Have just received a handsome supply of

UPDEGRAFFS'

PAPER, assorted as follows,

No. 1, 2, & 3 Cap.	Post Paper,
Royal Printing.	Tea Paper,
No. 4 Medium ditto,	Cap Wrapping do.

Medium wrapping ditto.

They have also on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Juniata Bar Iron,

4, 6, 8, and 10 cut Nails,
Assorted Roll'd Iron,
7-9 and 8-10 Window Glass,

HOLLOW GLASS,

Patent Draft Chains,
Shovels, Axes, Plough Irons,
A few chests Young Hyson Tea,
Spanish and country Segars,
KENTUCKY TOBACCO.

All of which they offer for sale, on accommodating terms.

July 3.

BOSLER & CO.

Have just received and offer for Sale on moderate terms, an extensive assortment of

IRONWARE & GROCERIES,

SUCH AS,

WALDRON'S prime corn and grass scythes,	American sheet iron single, double, and treble,
Mouse-hole anvils,	Spinning wheel irons,
German scythes,	Ketland gun locks,
Straw knives,	Iron and brass top coffee mills,
Bright and black vices,	Handsaws,
Whetstones,	Frying pans,
English, Crowley, and blister steel,	Patent tea-kettles,
Country blister, German, Swedish & cast steel,	Bed screw,
6d, 8d, and 10d wrought nails,	Wood screws,
Shovels, spades, kitchen shovels, tongs and pokers,	Bench vices,
	Knives,
	Butt hinges,
	Files,

COFFEE in bags and barrels.

LOAF AND LUMP SUGAR

Young Hyson and Gunpowder Teas in small boxes.

Chocolate,	Ginger,
Muscatel raisins,	Mustard,
Pepper,	Figs in drums and boxes.

WINDSOR, PALM AND VARIEGATED SOAP IN SMALL BOXES.

TANNERS AND LINSEED OIL.

SPANISH CIGARS, & PIPES by the box

QUEENSWARE in small crates, well assorted for country stores.

Also, always for Sale,

Castings of every description.

Plough Irons, Axes, Scale Beams, and all kinds of Edge Tools and Iron Ware,

Juniata barr iron,	Still cocks,
Pig, barr, & sheet lead,	Mounting,
Shot,	Copper rivits.
Cut nails of all sizes,	

WINDOW, GREEN AND FLINT GLASS assorted in boxes.

Rosin soap,	Writing paper,
Copperas,	Bonnet & Fullers boards,

They continue to keep a

Commission Warehouse,

or storing, forwarding, purchasing and selling all kinds of *Produce* and *Merchandize.*

Pitts burgh, March 28, 1818. 1awtf

BUTLER & LAMBDIN,

Continue their

Book and Job

PRINTING OFFICE,

Where will be printed with the utmost despatch

BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.

Mercantile Blanks;

SUCH AS

Cheeks, Receipts, Bills of lading, Bills of parcels, Due-bills, &c.

Law Blanks.

Judgements and common Bonds, Deeds, Leases Declarations, Protests, &c.

Magistrates' & Aldermans' Blanks.

summons's, Scieri Facias, Commitments, Indentures, Warrants, Executions, Rules of Reflerence &c. for the city and counties.

HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, ADVERTISEMENTS, CARDS,

Together with every other description of Book and Job Printing.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

Copper & Tin Warehouse.

WILLIAM KEPNER,

CORNER OF MARKET AND FRONT STREETS, PITTSBURGH,

Has now on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of

STILLS

Tin Ware,

FULLERS KETTLES,	WASH KETTLES
HATTERS DITTO,	BRASS DITTO

JAPANNED WARE.

Which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms for Cash, or approved paper.

☞ Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to, and put up on short notice.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1817.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1818

Without the interference of our legislatures, the situation of our country will become deplorable. People to the eastward can have no conception of the state of things west of the mountains. Amongst us, we have none of that class of society, called persons of independent circumstances; we have no men who can live without a constant application to business. Every individual of course is afflicted with the desire of increasing his fortune; this desire consequently during the halcyon days of prosperity, induced almost every member of society to engage in speculation, which naturally involved a connection with banks. The cheering sun of those days has set upon us, and left us surrounded by gloom and darkness. Our anticipations relative to our speculations are disappointed, and we are left without the means of refunding the debt we contracted under such pleasing auspices. We have real property to shew as the evidence of our wisdom but this real property has depreciated so much, or rather our resources have become so completely exhausted, as entirely to destroy the possibility of raising funds by a transfer of real estate. At this gloomy crisis, circumstances have forced (for we cannot suppose the existence of a malignant spirit sufficient to make it a voluntary act) the Bank of the United States into a system the result of which, if persisted in, must be ruin.—When it is known that the loans of the five western branches have entirely been exhausted in the payment of merchandize to the eastward; when it is known that not a dollar of these remittances finds its way back,* except occasionally to pay the travelling expenses of a collecting merchant, the unreasonableness of the branch demands may be easily appreciated, when they require in payment either their own notes or specie; they refuse even the paper of their sister branches. The conclusion is irresistable; the debtors of the branches must extort from the country banks for their paper, that which will be received; the country banks of course must apply to their discounters, who not being able to pay, must have their property brought to sale by the sheriff, when it will be sacrificed most cruelly. Such is the state of affairs through the west, at this moment. All eyes are turned upon congress and the state legislatures. The people are waiting with fearful anxiety. Some of our most enterprising, most industrious citizens—those men whose genius and exertions changed our wilderness into a garden: men who but for the unforeseen pressure of the times, would have raised our country to the pinnacle of greatness, are actually tottering on the very brink of destruction. Let the legislation of our states be combined with that of congress, and a system may be established which can save the vivifying spirit of the west. It is a melancholy fact, that we have arrived at such a pitch of luxury as almost to require *sumptuary* laws. The trade to the east ought at all events to be checked for the present, the importation from Europe ought to be shackled; the best means of doing this ought to occupy the earnest attention of congress. Whether it is to be done by prohibitory laws, or by bank regulations, is doubtful; we think there might be a salutary combination of both. By this means it is probable the measure might be effected with less opposition and more popularity. If the western country has anticipated her means; if she has advanced more rapidly than reason would justify, the method recommended by some people, inimical to banks, is not the mode of correcting the evil; the remedy would be death. A temporizing system must be adopted, and we must be let down by degrees.

It is astonishing what a variety of features the arguments on the subject of our real interests assume. The Lancaster Journal tells us we must depend upon the overplus of the products of agriculture as the only source for the payment of our debts; the Georgian, Carolinian and Mississippian, cries out for a free trade with England as the sure road to wealth and prosperity; the eastern merchant bottoms his hopes on an unrestricted commerce, and tells the population of the west to cut down their forests, to dig and plough, and not to meddle with the affairs of the nation. All these arguments are no doubt, *locally* tenable; but they will not suit our views. Agriculture *never can*, and *never ought* to be our dependance. We are too far removed from the ocean; the expense of transportation is too enormous, to allow us a chance of fair competition. Our real happiness depends upon manufactures; by these alone can we be restored; to these alone ought the views of the west to be directed, and we think we do not risk a contradiction we assert, that the same measures British importations will ression of Banks, res.

ETTLE's
DITTO
E.
Reasonable Terms for
will be punctually
short notice.
r 24, 1817.

els.
150
1000
600 d
Pittsburgh
October 14

uills,
MBDIN.

The following Rhapsody was thrown into our office by a travelling enthusiast, and proves the influence of the *manner* of the celebrated John Bunyan on such minds.

THE HAPPY MAN'S CHARACTER.

THE happy man was born in the city of Regeneration, in the parish of Repentance unto life; he was educated at the school of Obedience, and now lives in Perseverance; he works at the trade of diligence: notwithstanding he has a large estate in the county of Christian Contentment, and many times doth practice self-denial, he wears the plain garb of humility, and has a better suit to put on called the robe of Christ's righteousness, when he goes to the church of Christ, God's house of prayer; not to sell doves: but he loves to walk in the valley of Self-Abasement, and climb the mountain of spiritual mindedness; he loves to break fast every morning upon spiritual prayer, and sups every evening upon the same; he has meat to eat that this world knows not of, and his drink is the sincere milk of the word of the ever blessed Lord: thus, happy he lives and happy he dies. Happy is he who has gospel obedience and submission in his will, and due order in his affections, and sound peace in his conscience, and sanctifying grace in his soul, and true humility in his heart, and real divinity in his breast, and the Redeemer's yoke upon his neck, and this vain world under his feet, and a crown of glory over his head: happy is the life of such a person, and in order to attain the same, pray fervently, believe firmly, wait patiently, and work abundantly; live a holy life, and die to sin daily, and watch your heart and guide your senses, and redeem precious time, and love Christ every day more and more for himself, and for what he is in himself, even for his beauty and sweetness, and fairness and loveliness, and excellencies and tender heartedness, and lovely glory, and divine attributes, and perfections, and long for the kingdom of glory. A true gentleman, is God's servant, and this world's master, and his own man: virtue is his business, and study is his direction, and contentment is his rest, and true happiness is his reward: God is his father, the church is his mother, and the saints are his brethren, and he is a friend to all that need him; Heaven is his inheritence; Religion is his mistress, and Loyalty & Justice his two ladies of honour, and Devotion is his chaplain, and Chastity is his chamberlain, and Sobriety is his butler & Temperance is his cook, and hospitality is his Housekeeper, and Divine Providence is his steward, and Charity is his treasurer, and true piety is his delight & mistress of his house, and Discretion and Prudence are his porters to let in and out as it is most fit and proper: even thus is his whole family made up of virtues, and he is the true master of the whole family; he is necessitated to take what he needs of the temporal good things of this world, on his way to heaven; and he travels through it as fast as he can; and his chief and main business is to glorify the name of the Lord and do good to mankind. You may pronounce his name and character in two words or three, he is the true GENTLEMAN and real CHRISTIAN.

The Wars of the Reign of George the Third.

'It is a war of all principles against all prejudices.'
French Conventionalist.

"Already have our quarrels fill'd the world,
With widows and with orphans ———mourns
Our guilty wars, and earth's remotest regions,
Lie half unpeopled by the feud of *England*."
Addison.

The reign of George III. consists with slight intermissions of repose or rather of breathing time, of half a century of wars! Two generations of mankind have been staked and sacrificed on an unprincipled contest against the liberty of nations, as founded upon the advanced positions or general knowledge, and extended influence of intellectual improvement. The gross and barbarous contrast between the maxims of government, and the opinion of the people, as regarded more or less through the whole of Europe, cannot be denied nor disguised. We may cover over the crater of the volcano with flowers—but the principle of combustion that slumbers beneath, proceeds uninterruptedly in its generic process. War teaches the art of war; the defeat of to day, carries with it the attainments of to-morrow's revenge. Cast a reflecting eye for a moment, over the gigantic colonial power of Great Britaid! Our dominion in North America, and the West Indies, is destined hourly to melt and merge in the growing strength and influence of America. One generation of men in this England of the west, have attained a power which had never been consolidated by centuries in other times. At one period of the present king's reign, North America, is his colony, subject to his sway, swelling his dominion, pouring its riches into his revenue. The very colony is now the example and argument of national liberty to the world. South America is running the same fiery ordeal; and whatever be the ultimate fate of Europe, the indestructable principle of liberty has raised a beacon to the human race, on the finest portion of the habitable globe. Here is one immense change in the condition of humanity, effected in the present reign; and through the very means which were meant to extinguish liberty for ever! Look at our eastern empire? Who shall ever write the history of those bloody wars, carried on in the wastes and wilderness of that distant region! Fifty millions of human beings have there for years been hunted as lawful prey to their conquerors in the indiscriminate chase of death.—No! Europe humbled in its fortunes, whether bleeding beneath the sword, or ignobly perishing in the festering rottenness of a patched and pye-bald peace, might be thrown from its bias by one faithful record of the slaughters of the once peaceful and happy Hindoostan. This is a story that may never be lost. In the charges against a lord Hastings, of former times, we may possibly have a glimpse of the blasting index to that bloody book. The partial exposition of this system of iniquity may, one day or other, appal our nature with a view of what the splendour of nations sometimes consist! How dearly, alas! do the British people pay for this vaunted glory of empire—how little do they know of the real merits of the expenditure of that lavish revenue which is extracted from their toil, and which is from time to time demanded in the house of commons, for the emergencies of our eastern empire! When we talk of our monopolies in the commerce of silk, and teas, and spices; of the dependencies of the continent of Europe on this great empire, for the richness of fashion, and the luxuries of the tea table—we do indeed

Draw with idle spider strings,
Most pond'rous and substantial things.

Every war in the east, terminates with extended dominions on our part: and this very increasing extent has been forboded from the earliest stages of our settlement there, as the most dangerous tendency of the state of things in that quarter of the world. A well managed defence becomes more and more impracticable; and we are, in every contest, beating the natives into the skill and science of European tactics.—Every battle gives depth, solidity and vigour to the blackening mass of deadly revenge, which slumbers like a thunder cloud over our heads, in that devoted country. A day of retribution will come; the English, as a people will have to disclaim the cruelty and wickedness which was practised against an unoffending portion of the human race, by a tyrannical order of things over which they had no effectual control. Here, if we take a view of the reign of George III. the superficial politician may dwell on the glory of conquest, and the richness of dominion; but the philosopher, and the historian of other times, will call things by their right names; and will not shrink from tracing the "the decline and fall of Britain" to the absurd & monstrous thirst of gain, which equally lost her the east and the west—"the wings" as they were termed by a celebrated statesman, that bore her high above all other nations, to fame, riches and prosperity! Look at Spain! What have her mountains of gold, and her mines of diamonds done for her? They have been transformed into the very instrument of her fall. England at this moment comprehends within herself, the extremes of magnificence and misery. Luxury is debasing one portion of society; and poverty and oppression the other. Their influences meet. Their reaction must either be through reform or revolution.—Our sapient rulers seem to make a merit of holding publick opinion in high contempt: and the reign which commenced with the activity of every false principle of human policy—which in its progress has desolated all corners of the earth—and waged a ceaseless war against liberty under every artifice that can disguise the purposes of men—is now verging to its close, under the auspices of peace abroad, and war against publick opinion at home.

It is the excuse of princes that they never hear the truth; every one around them is a species of a non-conductor of it. All their estimations of human affairs are taken through a false medium. Their passions and their vanities are the only attributes that are duly administered to. This is their constant excuse for mistaking the bent and genius of the people over whom they rule. How ridiculous would it be in a sovereign of this country to assume in his exterior the surly despotism of Germany—or to ape a foolish outlandish splendour, at once the pity and the scorn of the decent and the wise. The plain manlines of the British character would be shocked by the monarch's playing the baby in his amusements, or the dandy in his dress.—Happy England, which is governed by a prince as sensible and profound in the one, as he is simple and elegant in the other!—*London Pap.*

GENERAL KLEBER.

Translated for the N. York Columbian, from French papers.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 19.

Our city has just witnessed a ceremony, as imposing on account of its object, as interesting from the recollection it excited.

Conformably to the orders which had been transmitted by his excellency the minister of the war department to lieut. general the baron de Damas, commandant of the 8th Military Division, the body of general Kleber,* which had remained deposited at Chateau d'If upwards of 17 years, was yesterday disinterred in order to be conveyed to Strasburgh, the birth place of this celebrated general.

At nine in the morning, the whole of the civil and military functionaries met at the house of baron de Damas, whence they repaired with this general officer to the Quay de la Canebiere, where the body was to be disembarked. The members of the Protestant Consistory marched at the head of the procession in their ecclesiastical costume, the protestant religion being that which the general professed. The troops of the garrison and the National Guards were ranged on each side of the Quay.

Soon after the boats of the marine administration appeared rowing towards the shore—in the first of which was M. de Sellans, sub-military intendant; M. de Mas, of the superior staff, & the officers of the Engineers charged with the restoration of the body—in the second was a detachment of troops bearing the mortal remains of the hero, to whose memory all were prepared to render that homage which he had so well merited. The coffin being landed and deposited on the quay, M. Marion, pastor of the reformed church, pronounced a discousre eminently remarkable for elevation of thought and nobleness of style, and especially for the religious sentiments which inspired the orator. The discourse having been ended, was followed by a double salvo of musketry, after which the porcession was put in motion. The gendarmerie and musicans of the National Guards opened the march. Next came as commandant of the troops, the baron de Damas, with his staff.

The funeral car advanced immediately after the coffin covered with a pall the corners of which were borne by Mr. Picard, colonel of the gendamerie; M. Servan, colonel of the superior staff of the divsion; the count de Ponteves, col. and chief of the staff of the National Guard, and Mr. Straforello, superior officer of the national Guard of Marseilles. Immediately after the car followed the members of the consistory, and after them the publick functionaries, & a considerable number of old military men companions in arms of the deceased general.

The troops of the line and National Guards formed a double line on each side. In this order, and to the sound of musick analagousto the mournful circumstance, the procession slowly and majestically traversed the Canebiere and the environs of the city in the midst of an immense multitude whose serious appearance and demeanor so well bespoke their feelings on witnessing this ceremony. Arrived outside the gate of Aix, the troops formed in order of battle, and fired the last round of musketry, when the funeral car proceeded onwards under the escort of the gendamerie.

This is the manner in which, under the reign of a Bourbon, men are honoured, (even after death) who have served their country well—and Marseilles, in this circumstance, has proved by her homage to the memory of a great man, how well she has identified herself with the noble intentions of the sovereign.

On the 7th Sept. the remains of gen. Kleber were deposited in the cemetry of the cathedral at Strasburgh, near those of the celebrated marshal Sax, on which occasion the mayor addressed a special invitation to the retired officers, as well as those not in service, to assemble and pay their last respects to one of their chiefs who had contributed so much to the glory of the French army. From the notice which follows, as well as from the religious ceremonies which took place at the interment, it appears that the people in Marseilles had been mistaken as to the general's religious belief. The mayor of Strasburgh caused the following notice to be inserted in the Gazette of that city

"It has been remarked with astonishment in the account given of the ceremonies that took place at Marseilles on the removal of the mortal remains of general Kleber, that the general professed the protestant religion, and that on this supposition M. Marion, minister of that church, delivered a religious discourse on the occasion. It has been ascertained and verified here, that gen. Baptist Kleber was born at Strasburgh the 9th of March, 1748—that he had been baptised in the Catholick parish church of St. Peter—and that such of his kindred as live yet in this city are all of the Catholick religion. (Signed)

DE KENTZINGER, Mayor."

*General Kleber was assassinated in Egypt by a fanatick Arab.—His body was conveyed to France after the convention between Menou and lord Hutchison, by which it was agreed that the French army should evacuate Egypt.

One Dollar Cash,

FOR

Old or New WHEAT,

Will be given at the Pittsburgh Steam-Mill, where,

Road Waggoners

Can have HORSE FEED, very cheap—It onsists of CHOPT RYE, MIDDLINGS, SHIP-STUFF, BRAN and CORN—Any person taking more than 50 bushels shall have a handsome deduction.

October 2.

Pittsburgh Prices Current.

corrected weekly for the Gazette,

RTICLES	From	D.	C. to	D.	C
ALE,	doz.		3		
Ashes pot,	lb.			6¼	
—— pearl,				8	
Anchors,				25	
Bacon, Kentucky,				12½	14
—— country,				12½	
Bottles,	groce		24		
Bread, crackers,	cwt.		7		
—— pilot,			5		
utter,	lb.			15	18
Candles, mould, tallow,				25	
—— dipt,				20	
Castings assorted,	ton		120		125
Cheese,	lb.			12½	
Coffee,					40
Cotton,				35	
Cordage,				12½	14
Cider,	bbl.		2	50	3
Cloth, Steub. sup.	yard		8		11
—— do. com.			5	50	
—— Pitts. sup.			7	50	
—— do. com.			4	50	9
—— country,					
Clover seed	bush.		10		
Feathers,	lb.			62½	
Flax, clean,				12½	13
—— seed,	bush.			62½	
Flour, wheat, sup.	bbl.		6		
—— com.			5		
—— rye,	cwt.				
—— corn meal,			1	50	1 75
Fur, Beaver,	lb.		3		4
Glass, Pitt. 8 by 10	box		12		
man. 100 10 by 12			13		
sq. feet. 12 by 14			14		
Grain, wheat,	bush		1		87½
—— rye				50	
—— barley,				75	
—— corn,				50	53
—— oats,				33	37½
Glue,	lb.			25	30
Gunpowder,				45	
Iron, Juniata,	ton		200		210
—— Monongahela,			180		
—— hoop, large,			236		240
—— do. small,			250		
—— sheet, Amer.	lb.			20	
—— do. foreign,				22	
Lead, pig,				7	
—— bar,				9	
—— red,					
—— white, dry				19	
—— ground in oil,	cwt.		22		
Lumber, boards, pine,	100f.			75	1 75
—— do. oak,			1		2 50
Leather, soal, Spanish,				38	40
—— do. country,	lb.			31	35
—— upper,	side		3		3 50
Nails, all sizes, cut,	lb.			14½	19
—— wrought,				22½	25
—— spikes					
Oil linseed,	gal.			87½	
—— fish	bbl.		40		
Pork,			20		
Porter, bottled,	doz.		3		
—— barrell,			9		
Plaster of Paris,	ton				
Pipes,	groce		5		
Paper, writing, No. 1,	ream		4	50	
—— do. 2,			4		
—— do. 3,			3	50	
—— printing demy,			3		
—— do. medium.			3	50	
—— do. royal,			4		
—— do. sup. royal,			4	50	
Peach, Brandy.	gal.			75	
Salt, Connemaugh,	bbl.		8		
—— Lake,			8	50	
—— Kenhawa,			7		
Segars, Spanish,	box		10		12
—— American,	1000		2	50	
Shot, all sizes,	lb.			11	
Skin, Deer,				16	
—— muskrat,	skin			22	25
—— racoon,				40	50
Steel, Crowley,	fag.		30		35
—— American,			23		25
—— German,	lb.			25	
—— blistered,	cwt.		17		
Soap, white,	lb.			15	
—— rosin,				15	
Sugar, N. Orleans.				18	20
—— country,				16	
—— loaf,				34	
—— lump,				32	
Spanish brown, dry,	cwt.		5		
Salt Petre, crude,				20	25
—— refined,				33	37½
Shingles, pine, joint,	1000				
—— oak, lap,					
Staves, hogshead,					
—— barrel,					
Tallow,				12½	13
Tobacco, Kentucky,				15	17
—— Pittsburgh				23	25
—— leaf,				7	8
Tin, in boxes,	box		23		25
—— block,	lb.			30	
Wool Merino, clean,				40	62½
—— fleece,					
—— half breed,					
—— quarter,					
—— common, clean,				30	37½
—— fleece,					
Wax, bees,				25	
Whiskey, rye,	gal.			45	

FRESH PROVISION MARKET.

Beef,	lb.	8	10
Pork,		8	10
Veal,		8	10
Mutton,		8	10
Turkeys,	piece	75	1 75
Ducks	pair	50	87½
Chickens,		37½	50
Butter,	lb.	25	25
Eggs,	doz.	12½	18¾
Fish,	lb.	12½	18¾

Irwin & H. Wallace,

Have just received and offer For Sale

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,

100 bbls. Conemaugh Salt,

15,000 lbs. PIG LEAD,

20 Tons Juniata Iron,

FIFTY KEGS TROTTER'S GLAZED SHOVEL POWDER,

1 Ton American Blistered Steel,

70 Barrels Fresh Flour.

Window Glass—Scythes—Sickles—Bedcords—Plough-lines—Rigging—Ropes—Snuff, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 5, 1818.

Calf Skins, Boot Legs,

Horse Leather, Morrocco Skins and

KIPS.

Just Received and For Sale by

M. S. MASON.

Pittsburgh, November 3.

PITTSBURGH.

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 24

☞ We beg leave to inform "JUVENTUS" that we could not venture to publish his lines as *original*. We advise him to *foray* in future on less frequented territory, for there is scarcely a song in our language better known than the sweet little one of

"Alone by the light of the Moon."

Banks appear "to occupy a large space in the public mind," as our reviewers say. As there is, however, a veil of mystery hanging around these institutions, as regards the mass of the people, we consider it the duty of every Editor, in this important crisis, to remove this veil, and to inform the most ignorant of our citizens of the true state of the case, as the situation of our country is involved in the question. We feel hurt at the timid manner with which some of our brethren approach the subject, and at the embarrassment which they display when they attempt to handle it. This is not what we call guarding our post with fidelity. An Editor is not placed on the highest turret to warn his countrymen only when actual danger threatens; his office involves another sacred duty, and this is, to prepare their minds for any necessary approaching change of things, and to explain the reasons and the expediency of the revolution. By this means they would be spared the suddenness of the shock, and our legislators might pursue a correct policy, with less fear and with less danger to their influence and standing.

Under the existing state of things we feel confident that specie payments cannot be continued in the United States.—We offer as our great reason for this opinion, that the balance of trade is too much against us; a variety of other causes flow out of this principal one, which would consume much time, and involve much research to explain satisfactorily. We consider, the leading one given, sufficiently powerful and plain to justify our position. A fact is lately mentioned, that may assist in elucidating the subject. A calculation has been made by a commercial man, and he states that the anticipated exportation of specie next spring amounts to the enormous sum of *fifteen millions!* We have also been informed, from a high source, that the town of Salem alone, exported last season, three millions! Now, while the balance of trade is so much against us as it is at present, say thirty millions a year, from what source *is this* amount of silver to be *procured?* we have no mines; we have no philosopher's stone; we have nothing to depend upon but the industry of our citizens, and the happy form of our government. These, to be sure, properly applied, and judiciously exerted, will lead us to that eminence from which we cannot be hurled by combined Europe; but previously to arriving at this proud point, we have a probationary state to pass through, to which we ought to submit without murmuring.

The Bank of the United States by the establishment of her branches, has protruded her arm into every state of the union. The paper of these branches having been at par over the whole union until lately, has been the only kind of money in which payment has, for the last year been made for the enormous quantity of merchandize that has floated to the west. The mother bank has become dreadfully pressed in consequence of the reflux of her branch notes, which have all terminated their circulation in her vaults; the East-India merchants, and the importers from Europe are calling for their deposits in this bank, and they must have specie, for nothing else will answer 'their dreadful trade;' the branches are applied to in her distress, and the last cent of precious metal will be extracted from their vaults, to sustain the credit of the mother institution. To meet the demand, the branches are calling in their debts by a rapid reduction of discount; now, as all the paper they have issued has been sent to the eastward, they have been obliged to take the notes of the neighbouring banks in payment. In order to comply with the requisitions of the mother bank, they now demand specie, and if their demands are complied with, nearly the whole of the gold and silver of the western country, will roll to Philadelphia before spring. We do hope that this proceedure will be resisted, and that the general government will establish some principle by which this calamity may be stopped. No person can deprecate a suspension of specie payment as a *permanent system*, more than we do; but if a measure of this kind would tend to abolish the East-India trade, and we think it would; if the importation of British manufactures could be checked by it, and we feel confident it would, we presume our citizens would not hesitate to call its adoption for a season, with gladness. Specie is undoubtedly flowing into our country by small quantities, through the present great emigration to it from Europe. If some plan could be adopted to retain it with what we have for five or six years, out of the grasp of England and the East Indies, our manufactures, agriculture and trade will have got such an impulse, that we need never resort to a suspension again. We will be able to supply ourselves at home without resorting to Liverpool or Canton.—Nay, we shall be drawing specie for our fabrics and products from the West Indies and South America. If England cannot get specie from us, we shall not be overflowed with her manufactures, we must then resort to manufactures ourselves, and from the very necessity of the case, we will become manufacturers. A speaker in the English parliament declared lately, that every tree we cut down was a new spoke in the wheel of British prosperity. We say that every manufactory established in the west, curtails to a certain amount the drain of specie, and weakens England. If our legislators are firm and faithful to the true interests of our country, if the people are not blinded by prejudice and illiberality, in five years we may be one of the first nations on the globe. If the reverse is the case, we must remain dependent on Great Britain, and agree to remain in constant embarrassment as regards our circulating medium.

Monongahela Bridge.

On Saturday the last arch of the Monongahela Bridge being completed, and the whole floored, the undertakers and builders announced the pleasing event, by the discharge of cannon from the middle pier, and the display of the United States flag waving over the central arch, having attached to its staff a beautiful banner with appropriate representations.—The City Guards and the new company of Washington Guards from Birmingham, paraded on their respective sides of the river, marched across and fired salutes. In the afternoon the workmen sat down to a substantial dinner, at which Mr. JOHNSON, the meritorious undertaker and superintendant, presided.

The following Toasts were drank:

1. The State of Pennsylvania—the first in the Union for the number and beauty of its Bridges.
2. The Legislature of Pennsylvania—their liberality has kept bright the hammer and the axe of the Bridge builder.
3. The Governor.
4. The President of the United States—may the route of his next tour be entirely bridged.
5. The sixteenth Congress.
6. Henry Baldwin—above high water mark.
7. Walter Lowrie.
8. The President of the Monongahela Bridge Company—distinguished for his public spirit.
9. The Managers and Company—may their success equal their enterprize.

Volunteer, by one of the Managers.

The Undertakers and Builders of the Monongahela Bridge—*their* success has equalled *their* enterprise.

From the Boston Recorder.

MISSION TO JERUSALEM.

It is with feelings of peculiar pleasure, we learn that the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in consequence of late and very interesting intelligence, have just established a mission to Jerusalem, and have appointed Rev. *Levi Parsons* and Mr. *Pliny Fisk* as their missionaries. America has thus commenced the first mission to that city, so dear to the hearts both of Jews and Christians as the city of David, the city in which the first temple was erected for the worship of Jehovah, where the God of Israel gave for many centuries a visible manifestation of his presence, where the living oracles were communicated and preserved, and where almost all the prophets lived and prophesied and died; & so much dearer still to the hearts of Christians, as the place where the REDEEMER OF MANKIND published the gospel to a ruined world and offered up himself a SACRIFICE for their sins, and from which the Apostles went forth proclaiming to the nations of the earth, that "God is in Christ reconciling the world unto himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them." It is most proper that such a mission should be begun by the American people. We alone of all the nations of the earth can stand up and say that we have never been engaged in persecuting the Jews. Among us the children of Israel have the same rights and privileges as those of us who are Gentiles. It is here, for the first time since the destruction of Jerusalem, that they have ceased to be an off-scouring, and a bye-word and a hissing among the nations.

A BUDGET OF BLUNDERS.

OXFORD, Oct. 28.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening last, as three of Mr. Sperry's children were setting before the fire, they were suddenly, and one very severely scalded, by the fall of a large kettle of cider, which was boiling over the fire.—Mrs. S. was near the fire, carding cotton, but escaped unhurt; in the moment of confusion a neighbour stepped in, and recommended an application of cotton wet with molasses, to the parts of the child affected—the boy was immediately stripped and completely covered with the cotton, when by accident the candle was brought in contact, and the child was wrapped in a light blaze: Mrs. Sperry, in attempting to extinguish the flame, caught her own clothes, and her situation soon became so alarming, that she was obliged to throw herself upon the floor to smother the flame; unfortunately she happened to throw herself upon the cotton she had been carding, and the whole exhibited a complete bonfire; the child when taken up, was literally burnt to a cinder; it is still alive, but cannot survive long—Mrs. Sperry, and the other children will recover, but must endure a long and painful confinement.

It is supposed that the bail of the kettle was not in the bend of the hook but only on the edge of it; the boiling of the fluid caused an agitation, which occasioned the accident.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 7.

The Government of the United States have made arrangements for carrying in to speedy execution their plans, long since formed for rendering the country on the Lower Mississippi invulnerable and unassailable by a foreign enemy. These plans are intended chiefly for the city of New-Orleans, and when they are completed no invading army will be able to approach (as formerly) so near that the sound of their cannon can be heard in our streets. We are informed that contracts have been made and are making for the erection of extensive works to cover the Bay of Mobile and all the rivers and passes which afford an entry from the sea into the Mississippi.

ROGERSVILLE, (Penn.) Oct. 23.

MOST HORRID ATROCITY.

On Wednesday, a deed of the most shocking enormity was perpetrated at the house of Mr. Robt. Gambill, in the vicinity of this place. The particulars, as far as we have been able to learn, are as follows: Mr. Gambill had left home early in the day, after which it appears, that his negro boy, about 14 years of age, took his master's rifle gun from the rack in the dwelling house, which he found empty; he loaded it, and then proceeded to the loom house, where his mistress was weaving, and discharged its contents at her through a crevice between the logs of the house. The ball appears to have entered behind her right ear, and came out in her left cheek near her ear. The monster then enticed the balance of the family, consisting of Mr. Gambill's 3 children, the youngest about 12 months old, and a small negro girl about 10 years old, to go with him to the barn, when he recommenced the horrid work of destruction, which he had begun with his mistress; he took an axe and despatched, as he thought the negro girl, and all the children except the youngest, which he left unhurt. He then hid the axe, and proceeded to the houses of the nearest neighbours and informed them that some person had come to his master's house, and shot his mistress and killed the children. When the neighbours assembled, a most shocking spectacle was presented to their view. Mrs. Gambill had fallen from her seat at the loom, and lay weltering in her blood apparently just expiring, and the children lying in the yard apparently dead. The culprit was taken into custody and confessed to the facts above related. He also states, that he was persuaded to commit the crime by a white man and a negro belonging to Mr. Cockrum, a near neighbor of Mr. Gambill's; the white man and negro are also in custody: all the family are yet living, but little hopes are entertained of the recovery of any but the oldest child.

Philadelphia Charity.—A number of masters of vessels, and young merchants from Philadelphia, while in Canton, have remembered the indigent widows and orphans of this city, and have sent an invoice or bill of lading, to Mr. Robert Ralston, of 19 ten catty boxes Young Hyson Tea, to be equally divided, to the Female Association of Philadelphia, for the relief of poor widows and children, and to the Orphan Asylum of this city; the sales of which had netted $7 20 cents to each society, which has been received by their Treasurers; one of whom, with sentiments of gratitude, acknowledged the goodness of God, in impressing the minds of the worthy gentlemen of this city, that while residing in foreign climates, their generous hearts should flow in streams of tender compassion to the poor of their native country, and incline them to contribute to their subsistance, and waft their charity thousands of miles over a raging Ocean, speedily to relieve their wants and wipe away their flowing tears.—*Philad. Gaz.*

Mr. Jefferson.—We are truly pained to hear that this distinguished citizen is on the bed of sickness, and it is apprehended by his physicians that his useful life is drawing to a close.

N. Y. Columbian.

50,000 *Dollars Prize.*—This morning was drawn the second highest stationary prize in the fifth class of the Medical Science Lottery, being 50,000 dollars It was sold with a few other tickets to an individual in city, and by him pledged for the payment of borrowed money; after the time of redemption, it was then sent to auction and sold by William F. Pell, with some others, for 20 dollars, and purchased by a merchant in Water street.

N. Y. E. Post.

Before this time the British have restored to the Americans the settlement of Columbia river; and it is probable that next year a regiment of U. S. troops will be stationed there, and a line of posts established across the continent.

Boston Pal.

Appointment by the President.

Smith Thompson, of New-York, Secretary of the Navy, in the place of Benjamin W. Crowningshied, of Massachusetts, resigned.

Splendid Dividend.—The American Insurance Company in New-York, has declared the splendid dividend of *twenty per cent*, for the last *six months*.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.

THE BANKS.

On Thursday last, the banks of this Town came to the resolution to suspend the payment of specie. This policy was forced upon them by the hostile attitude assumed by the bank of the United States. The Cashier of the Office here received orders last week, to require immediate payment, in specie or United States' notes, of the whole amount due from these banks to that institution, and not to receive in future in deposit or in payment any other species of funds. This regulation extends to the payments to be made for lands in the Receiver's office, which it seems is thus far under the control of this institution.

The directors at Philadelphia pretend to predicate this high handed measure upon the temper and spirit of a remonstrance from the banks of this town against a requisition made in the month of August, in which they proposed an arrangement to discharge their debt without draining the country of the precious metals. But it seems the directors of the town banks had a lesson of humility to learn before they approached the august Presence of their High Mightinesses; and because they did not uncover their heads and humbly pray for relief, the whole country is to be visited with a signal vengeance. This is the most pitiful pretext for distressing a whole community that ever was invented by arbitrary power.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 26.

"The only news I have to communicate by this opportunity, in the recent change of Ministers is Madrid, which probably may be an event of more interest than many are aware of: time, however will show.

"I have before me a letter from Madrid, of the 15th inst. which says—"On my return I found that H. C. Majesty had turned out of his employment, Messrs. Pizarro, (Minister of State) Garay. (of Finance) and Figdera. The first has been sent under a strong guard to Pensacola, a small island on the coast of Spain) the second to Saragossa, and the third to Galicia."

"The first is replaced by the Marquis de Casa Yrujo, (ad interim) known to the United States.—It appears that Pizarro, had made, during the short period he was an officer, 500,000, dollars, one half of which he received from John Bull for abolishing the slave trade) besides large presents in diamonds."

DIED, on Friday night, the 20th inst. Mrs. MARGARET READ, wife of Mr. Thomas Read, merchant, of this place in the 28th year of her age.

This valuable woman, whose loss is most afflictive to her distressed family, bore a painful and lingering illness with great fortitude, and sunk into the arms of death with a smile of meekness and of hope.

DIED—In Philadelphia, on the 13th instant, of a Typhus Fever, Doctor JOHN SYNG DORSEY, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, in the 33d year of his age—the most accomplished Physician and Surgeon in America.

As an operator, Dr. Dorsey had all the mechanical dexterity of his celebrated uncle Dr. Physic, with more science and enterprize, and infinitely greater talent as a writer and a demonstrator.

No man had profited more from his opportunities and experience than he had, and no man at his age possessed greater.

A NAIL CUTTER
WANTED.

A MAN of steady, sober habits will meet with constant employment and liberal wages. Enquire of

MILLER & WILSON,

Pittsburgh, November 24, 1818.

Monongahela Bridge.

THE Board of Managers will meet on Thursday the 26th inst. for the purpose of appointing a GATE-KEEPER to receive Toll at said Bridge—untill which time written applications may be made to

JOHN THAW, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, November 24, 1818.

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of WOOLMAN GIBSON, deceased, are requested to present their accounts. And those indebted, to make payment to John Wrenshall, or in case of his absence to Mr George Boggs, of this city—Likewise those having BOOKS or other articles belonging to the estate which have been lent, are requested to return them as above.

MARY B. GIBSON, Adm'rx
JOHN WRENSHALL, Admr

Pittsburgh, November 24, 1818.

Auspicious Drawing.

THE GRAND STATE LOTTERY

Has now but *TWO** days to draw, among the prizes to be drawn on those two days, are the following capitals, viz.

ONE OF	$50 000	
One of	20,000	
Five of	10,000	each
22 of	1,000	each
9 of	500	each

Also a large proportion of 100 Dollars and 40 Dollars each. S. & M. ALLEN, have on hand a few *FORTUNATE* numbers, which they offer at the moderate price of $40, shares in proportion, at their LUCKY OFFICE, corner of Front and Market streets, Pittsburgh,—where adventurers are admonished to call and secure a chance for one or more of the above, and not suffer them to be drawn on hand.

November 24.

* One on the first December, and the other soon after.

220 Acres
OF THE FIRST RATE LAND, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to sell his FARM, consisting of 220 acres of first rate land, situate in the *fork* of Chartier's creek, and bounded by both branches thereof, will dispose of the same at *public sale*, on Thursday the 24th day of December next, at the premises, (unless sooner sold.) This farm is part of the estate well known by the name of MORGANZA. The stage road from Pittsburgh to Washington, Wheeling, &c. passes through it, and the Turnpike about being formed between the two former places to connect the State turnpike with the great National road, will be located through or near it. The soil is so productive that it always commands in rent, one half, instead of one third of the corn raised. About 60 acres are in cultivation, and the under-wood being light, the improvement can be extended at pleasure, with ease and little expence. The timber is excellent and abundant—sugar orchards extensive and productive—the springs, numerous and fine and never failing—stone coal of superior quality, is believed to be in sufficient quantity to supply the neighbouring country. Two grist and two saw mills are within three fourths of a mile of this tract. It is little more than 3 miles from Cannonsburgh, in which there is a College of reputation. This farm, having the eminent advantages of rich soil, good water, fine timber and inviting situation, in the bosom of a healthy and very populous country, only 9 miles from *Washington*, the county seat, and 15 from the city of Pittsburgh, is without doubt deserving of the attention of persons desirous to purchase. Terms will be made known at the time and place of sale

Application by letter (post paid) directed to the undersigned at Washington, Washington county, Pa. will be attended to without delay.

THOMAS MORGAN.

November 17, 1818.

FRESH GOODS.

The Subscribers have just received a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suitable to the season, which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms.

They have on hand an assortment of

Groceries, and

33 Kegs first quality BUTTER.

THOMAS G. LEA & CO.

Corner of Market and Second Streets.

Pittsburgh, November 4, 1818. 2m.

Lost or Stolen,

CERTIFICATE No. 5194 for 345 dollars and 44 cents, deferred 6 per cent Stock, issued by the Register of the Treasury of the U. S. in the subscriber's name. Application is intended to be made for its renewal, whereof this is due notice.

MARTHA MACVEIGH.

November 6, 1818.

H. Bonnet and Rouaud,

Market, between Second and Third streets,

HAVE just received, and weekly receive large assortment of

Domestic Chambray,

Stripes,	Canton Crape,
Plaids,	Lace Shawls,
Sheeting,	Viels,
Ticking,	Fine Thread-lace.

Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cloth,

And a good supplement to their usual stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLESKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

And a supplement to their usual assortment of

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, flag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace redicule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

Which they will dispose of, on the most moderate terms, for Cash, or liberal credit for approved notes.

Pittsburgh, June 19.

John H. Crane,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, (Kentucky.)

WILL attend to business in his profession, in the County of Jefferson, and in the United States Circuit Court at Frankfort.

References. HENRY BALDWIN, Esq. } *Pittsburgh*
WM. ROBINSON, Jr. }

August 4, 1818. 6m

Original.

Letter in reply to one received from A. M.

Dear friend your kind poetic letter
Than which I ne'er received a better,
Came just in time,
To chase the encroaching *blues* away,
By the light of one bright enlivening ray
From the cheering realms of rhyme.
Yes! your inspiring strain
Came o'er my muddled brain
Like sunbeams through a paper'd window pane
Though in its *passage* somewhat dimmed 'tis true
Yet worthy still of poesy and you.
But think not partial friend that I
With emulative skill shall try,
The race poetical to run with thee
As if such flattering praise were due to me.
No, no, my humble quill,
Dares not aspire,
To the honors of the noble *grey goose* tribe,
Small proof of skill,
The coal fire,
Which my weak verse seems likely to imbibe,
Is when perchance it blazes bright,
To give my chamber candle light,
Or doomed to dearer use by far,
Aids the kind puffings of my sweet segar.
Warmed by thy panegyric on the bard,
Oh how reluctantly I own,
That ne'er for me can bloom the bright reward,
Which glory wreathes around the poets stone.

Just Received & For Sale,
BY
Joseph Hill & Co.
DRUGGISTS,
Market, between Fourth Street and the Diamond,

500 lbs roll Brimstone
1 ball Sarsaparilla Root
1 do Liquorice Root
1 do Senna Leaves,
1 do Orange Peel
1 do Pink Root
2 do Juniper Berries
2 bbls. Chamomile flowers.
1 bbl. English Epsom Salts.
Bbls. Glauber Salts.
Ditto powdered Barks
Ditto Cream Tartar
Ditto Cinamon
Ditto Gentian Root
400 lb English blue Vitriol
2 bbls Venetian Red
30 kegs ditto ground in oil
1 case Gum Copal
Bbls Spanish Brown
Bbls Spanish Whiting
Verdegris by the sack
Oil Vitriol by the carboy
Blue Strewing Smalts
Irish Glue
Rosin
Copal Varnish,
1 case Magnesia
1 case Manna
1 case Camphor
3 dozen Apothecary Scales
12 doz Spatulas, assortd
12 doz. English Mustard, in ½ lb bottles
Orris Root
Oat-meal
Opium
Calomel
Cantharides
Barley, Rhubarb
Jalap, Ginger
Windsor Soap
Wedgewood, Marble & Composition MORTERS
Phials—assorted
Allum
Copperass
Indigo
Gall's Logwood, etc.

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Drugs, Paints, Patent Medicine and Dye Stuffs.

All which, will be sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL on the most accommodating terms.
Pittsburgh, July 21, 1818. 1awtf

WILLIAM HILL,
HAS taken into partnership his brother JOHN HILL. Their business will be transacted under the firm of
William & John Hill:
Who have just received and offer for sale at their Wholesale Warehouse,
In Market, near Front street—and at their Retail Store, corner of Market and Fourth streets,
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH GOODS,
CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE habit and second cloths—blue, black, brown, mixed and bottle,
Milled and common cassimeres—blue, black, mixed, drab and buff,
Flannels, baizes and bombazetts,
Cords, velvets, and cotton cassimeres,
Prints, ginghams, cambric, fancy and colored muslins,
Shirtings, checks and tickings,
Domestic plaids and stripes,
Fancy and common waist-coating,
Levantine, Florence and Senshaw silks
Canton and French crapes,
Bandanna, black silk and Madrass handkerchiefs,
Irish linnen, lawn and linnen cambric,
Ditto shirting, dowlas and diaper,
Men's and woman's Beaver and silk gloves,
Ditto ditto silk, worsted and cotton hose,
Ribbands, galoons, laces, silk and cotton shawls,
Buttons, sewing silk,
Silk twist, Scotch thread, linnen tapes,
Bindings, needles, pins, combs,
Suspenders, bonnets,
Looking glasses, tea trays and a great variety of fancy articles.

An assortment of
PAPER HANGING
An assortment of fine and common
CUTLERY.
Anvils, vices, frying pans, trace chains,
Coffee-mills,
WALDRON'S corn and grass scythes,
German scythes and straw knives,
German and Millington crowley steel,
Sheet-iron,
Ter-kettles, &c.
Queensware,
IN ASSORTED CRATES.
China tea sets and fancy Liverpool ware,
COFFEE, in bags,
Young Hyson Tea, in chests and boxes,

Chocolate,
Pepper,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cloves,
Nutmegs,
Spanish indigo,
Copperas,
Logwood,
Windsor soap,
Figs,
Tanners' oil.

A general assortment of
SHOES.
☞ The most of the above goods were bought by the package on moderate terms, and will now be sold at a small advance.
Pittsburgh, April 17 1818.——1awtf

For Sale,
AN excellent second hand CARRIAGE and a PAIR of good carriage HORSES, Apply at the Bar of KERR'S Hotel.
November 10.

OLIVER EVANS,
AND HIS
Steam Patents!

AN advertisement over the signature of GEORGE EVANS having appeared in some of the most respectable newspapers published in the U. States, in which Mr. Evans states, as the authorised agent of Oliver Evans, "that certain constructors of Steam Engines have violated the patent of said Oliver Evans, and requesting those interested to know who the *constructing* infringers are, to call on him, said George Evans, for information *in this* behalf:" Mr. Evans having in fact, attempted to injure the business of the undersigned, as constructors of Steam Engines by naming them among the violators of said patent, it has become their duty to make a statement of facts touching said patent, & of their proceedings with regard to it, that the public may decide upon the merit of the invention, and whether Mr. Evans has reason to complain of the violation o his rights.

On a perusal of the specification it will, at once be perceived, that Oliver Evans's patent was *not* for *improved & described* machinary—not for the *application of a principle to any new or useful purpose*, but for the discovery, as he pretends, "that by increasing the consumption of fuel, you increase the elastic force of steam" which is, in fact the discovery of a *principle* in nature.

The proportional increase, Mr. Evans, in his specification, admits, is "*unknown and can never perhaps be ascertained.* He says, however, that if the heat of the water be increased in an *arithmetical* progression, the power will be increased in a *geometrical* progression. This notion of progressional increase was suggested to him by *another* to elucidate an argument, as supposition only. Mr. Evans assumed it to be *fact, but it was not so*; and, he afterwards admits it by calling it a 'theory" and by stating, "*that the principle can never be put into practice equal to the theory,*" after all it is a *principle* and for this *principle* alone without any *new application* whatever Mr. EVANS has obtained a patent!!

The discovery is neither more or less than this, that the hotter the fire the hotter the water and of course the more powerful the steam.—For this discovery Mr. Evans has obtained a patent!

But even this discovery does not belong to Mr. Evans. The principle is contained in Watts first patent granted in 1769; it is in Trivithick's patent of March 1802; it is in the general principle of Tapiers Digester. Doctor Robinson not only knew the principle long before Mr. Evans had it explained to him by Mr. Latrobe, but made experiments "*relating to the increased elasticity of steam as proportionate to the degree of heat applied.*" These experiments were originally published in Dobsons Edinburgh Encyclopedia, and republished in this country in the year 1798.—Mr. Evans's first patent was granted in 1804. Hence it is conclusive that the *principle* was not only *known* but practised upon long before Mr. Evans pretended to have discovered it.

Other experiments, with a similar object, were made and published both in Europe and America before Mr. Evans applied for his patent.

See the 5th vol. of Daltons Manchester transactions, Daltons and Betancourts tables republished by Judge Cooper in the Emporium of arts 1813—and Mr. Wolfs experiments also republished in the Emporium.

Further.—Mr. Evans even doubted whether the fact which he read in the Encyclopedia were true, viz. "*that the elasticity of steam increased in a proportion beyond that of the increase of fuel,*" until the statement in the book was corroborated, illustrated and explained by that eminent artist, Mr. Latrobe, who is well known throughout the United States, and to whom Mr. Evans applied for information in this behalf.

Even the very language of Mr. Evans's specification has no claim to originality. Upon examination it will be found to be substantially contained in Dobsons Encyclopedia, vol. 17 page 741. section 27 article steam, which was published in 1798, six years previous to the date of Mr. Evans's patent.

Mr. Evans stated to the public that he has sued constructing infringers, and intends to sue *as often as new Engines on his plan (as he calls it) are* put in operation.

At least eighty engines of this description have been constructed, have been put in operation and are still in use—nevertheless Mr. Evans instituted suits against James Arthurs and the undersigned only—That against Mr. Arthurs was commenced in the spring of 1815—and tho' the defendant has uniformly urged and insisted on a trial, Mr. Evans has had the address to avoid one.—Being *well* aware, that it is more for his interest to threaten, through the medium of the press and to commence actions *interrorem*, than to come to an issue which would deprive him of his patent.*

If Mr. Evans by these means, can secure an additional customer, he clears more than the expense of a dozen advertisements, and half as many suits.

To conclude—the subscribers assure the public that in their manufactory of steam engines they have hitherto confined themselves to the principles, machinery and general construction invented and used in England by Watt and Bolton, by Freemantle, by Trivithick, Vivian and various other *English* engineers. They have studied the alleged invention of Mr. Evans with care and assiduity, and they have not been able to discover in it a single improvement or even alteration which would give it a claim to originality, or found a pretension to a patent. As respects their manufactory they have never thought it either necessary or advantageous to adopt any part of Mr. Evans' specification, nor to test the correctness of a principle which he had declared to be incapable of proof, and with regard to the validity of his patent they firmly believe that he will find it to be utterly null and void, whenever he may venture to bring it to the test of a public trial.

J. WHITING, *Agent*
for Pittsburgh iron, nail Factory.

* The counsel for Mr. Arthurs obtained a rule for a trial at the coming term. Mr. Evans has offered to discontinue it if Mr. Arthurs would pay the cost of suit. But Mr. Arthurs has refused to accept the offer.

30 Barrels
PRIME SHAD,
FOR SALE BY
ALLEN & GRANT.
Pittsburgh, August 18.

Spanish Sole Leather,
AND
TANNERS OIL,
JUST RECEIVED and FOR SALE by
C. Plumb,
Front, between Market, & Wood.
Pittsburgh, October 27, 1818.

J. WHITING, *Agent,*
AND
OLIVER EVANS.

MR. J. WHITING'S attack of the 11th September, on Oliver Evans's Steam Patent, would not have been noticed, had he stated the number of suits, and Oliver Evans's offer to withdraw his suit against Mr. Arthurs, correctly.

He would have the public believe that Oliver Evans was afraid of his cause, and therefore offered to withdraw his suit if Arthurs would pay the costs.

When Oliver Evans came to Pittsburgh to attend to taking of depositions in this case, he was told an opinion prevailed that he attacked Arthurs because he was without capital to contend, and therefore the point was to be carried by the force of money. This, he despised, and being informed of Whiting's infringement, observed, that as he had now a chance at a powerful adversary, he would convince the public that opinion was incorrect—he accordingly made the offer to withdraw his suit if Mr. Arthurs would pay *cost*, and *cease* to *infringe*, and fully and expressly stated his reasons for so doing.—Does the relinquishment of a weak adversary, and the attack of a powerful one, indicate fear?

With the above facts, both Mr. J. Whiting and Ruggles Whiting were perfectly acquainted. It is impossible they should not have a knowledge of them, as it was a subject of frequent conversation in the presence of many respectable persons at the time, and very often since, when they would endeavour to ward off suits, by saying, that they would pay if we would make others pay, and that those who infringed first should be sued first. Our reply has been, you are the most convenient and powerful of our enemies, and we prefer putting the law in force against you, as it will put at rest all further opposition.

Now, we leave the public to say why Mr. Whiting has knowingly stated this fact in his manner. But he has also stated the number of suits incorrectly, as there is more than two suits pending.—We correct these facts, merely to show the public there is no disposition to abandon—Mr. Whiting may undisturbedly enjoy the balance of his statement, until he is brought before those who are to decide the case. Then we shall probably alter it some.

The public are assured, that Whiting does make such Steam Engines as come within Oliver Evans's patent, and we have not known him ever to make any other kind.

GEORGE EVANS.
Pittsburgh, September 14, 1818.

Steam Engine Notice.
To those who are or may be concerned.

WHEREAS certain persons have industriously endeavoured to deceive the public by an effort to impress the idea that Oliver Evans has abandoned his claim to the use of HIGH STEAM.

Therefore, this is to give notice, that all such reports or insinuations are groundless; that said Evans has already commenced suits against the makers of Steam Engines in this place or elsewhere; that he has ordered the subscriber to enter suits both against the makers and proprietors of Steam Engines now making here, and at other places and the public may be assured that suit will be entered for every Steam Engine separately, as soon as it shall have been put in operation.—Those who feel an interest to avoid infringement of said Evans's patent may be informed who the present *constructing* infringers are.

GEORGE EVANS.
Pittsburgh, July 24, 1818.

Anshutz & Rahm,
HAVE
Removed
TO the House lately occupied by Messrs. ALLEN & GRANT
They have for sale, a handsome assortment of
Juniata Bar, & Roll'd Iron,
NAILS,
CROWLY AND BLISTERED STEEL,
IRON WARE,
Of different kinds, Axes, Hoes, Plough Irons, &c.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF KENTUCKY
Tobacco,
OF A GOOD QUALITY.
Geneva Window Glass,
BAR LEAD,
30,000 lbs. Shot, assorted,
ALSO
20 bbls. prime Country Sugar
30 barrels best quality
NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR
Pittsburgh, April 17 1818.——2awtf

Kilgore & Taylor,
Commission Merchants,
CINCINNATI, (OHIO.)
HAVE a large & convenient WARE-HOUSE in Front near Main street, where they transact on business on COMMISSION, generally
May 5, 1818.

Taken Up
BY the subscriber living on Grant's Hill, about two miles from Pittsburgh, a Dark Bay or Brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 9 or 10 years old, has some saddle-marks, has a very small star in his face, and two white spots between his nostrils and eyes—no other marks perceivable; has a pair of old shoes on his hind feet. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges and take him away.
JOHN FINLEY.
October 17, 1818.

300 Dollars Reward.
ABSCONDED from our store, on the night of the 22d inst. GEORGE R. ROBERTSON, who was employed by us as a clerk. He is between 24 and 27 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, slender made, thin visage, aqueline nose, fair complexion, hazle eyes, high forehead and prominent cheek bones; his teeth in front considerably decayed; he is an Englishman by birth, said to be born in Liverpool. The said Robertson is well educated, and converses with considerable ease on most subjects. He is very genteel in his manner and person, and was for some time (we have understood) an officer in the British service. He took from our CASH drawer about $520 in current bank notes and gold, with the following notes of hand, and drafts, viz. Prospect K. Robbins' note for $600 85 cents due the 28th November next—ditto ditto for the same amount due the 28th January, 1819. John Campbell's note for $560, due 15th June, 1819 Mr. Pettus's note for $65, given to Thomas Rector, and by him transferred to us. Thomas W. Thruston's note for $30. John Bevins' note for $111, given to Henry L. Mills, and by him transferred to us, due first January 1819. A draft drawn by a Dr. Tealing in our favor on a Mr. Jackson of Baltimore, payable 60 days after date for two hundred dollars.

He is suspected of having taken a Pocket-book belonging to Mr. John Little of this place, which contained the following notes, with sundry other papers not recollected, viz. One note given by — M'Nair to J. Little payable and negociable at the Bank of Missouri, for $502 12 cents. One ditto Joseph M'Coy for $90 payable to T. Hanley—and one ditto L. Lawless for 300 dollars payable to J. Little. These were taken a short time since, and he no doubt will forge a transfer of them as well as of those he has taken from us, & atttempt to pass them, as having been endorsed to him.

The above reward will be given and all reasonable expences paid to any person who will apprehend the said George R. Robertson, and deliver him to us in St. Louis, or one hundred dollars to any one apprehending and confining him in prison so that we may be able to bring him to justice and have him punished for the violent outrage he has committed.

HENRY W. CONWAY, & CO.
St. Louis, September 21, 1818.

20 Gallons first Quality
Copal Varnish,
700 LBS. ALLUM
MADDER,
Just received and For Sale by
JOSEPH HILL, & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond.
Pittsburgh, November 10.

The Partnership
OF S. RHOADS FISHER and G. T. BEYER, trading under the firm of G. T. Beyer & Co. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons having claims on, or indebted to said firm, are requested to apply for settlement to G. T. Beyer, who will continue the business as usua.
S. RHOADS FISHER.
G. T. BEYER.
Pittsburgh, November 7, 1818.

Apples, Potatoes, Turnips
& HOPS.
THE subscriber will attend at his Store room, fronting on the Diamond, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 12 to 5 o'clock, in the afternoon, and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 7 to 12 o'clock, in the forenoon, where those who want can be supplied with any quantity of the best grafted APPLES, also a large quantity of POTATOES, TURNIPS, and HOPS.
BENJAMIN HERR.
Pittsburgh, November 6, 1818.
☞ He has also a small quantity of TIMOTHY SEED, of the best quality.

The most VALUABLE PROPERTY on the West side of the Mountains offered
FOR SALE.
Plumpsock Iron Works.
WITH about 350 acres of land belonging thereto, will be offered for sale by public vendue, if not previously sold at private sale, on Tuesday, the 18th day of August next, at the Court House, in the the borough of Uniontown. This establishment consists of a forge, rolling mill, grist and saw mills. Also, a large brick dwelling house, furnished in a handsome style, with many other dwellings for the accommodation of workmen, and extensive stabling. It is situate in Fayette county, state of Pennsylvania, in the midst of a highly cultivated country on the state road, nine miles east of Brownsville, on the Monongahela river, and the like distance of Connellsville on the Youghiogheny river, five miles northwest of Uniontown, and thirty nine from the city of Pittsburgh. Bar iron is made in this forge by rolling instead of hammering, of a superior quality. Stone coal is the only fuel used in making it, an inexhaustible pit of which is within one hundred yards of the forge. Three men with a horse and cart are sufficient to raise, coke and haul to the forge all the coal necessary for keeping the works in full operation. They are in good order, the machinery almost new. This property is perhaps the most valuable of its kind in the United States, and by suitable attention, it is believed, may be made the most profitable in its operations.

There will be sold also, at the same time and place, the following
HOUSES AND LOTS
situate in the borough of Union, to wit:

1. The corner house and lot of ground situate on the north side of Elbow street, immediately east of the Court House, No. 20, being the most eligible as well as the most valuable lot of ground in town.

2. That large House and lot of ground No. 3, and part of the adjoining lot, on the west or the north side of Elbow street, in the occupancy of Cuthbert Wiggins as a tavern stand, fronting on said street about one hundred and thirteen feet.

To be sold by
ISAAC MEASON, and
DAN'L. ROGERS,
Ex'rs of Isaac Meason, Esq. dec'd.
May26th 1818.

Allen & Grant,
HAVE
REMOVED
TO THEIR
NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE, IN FRONT street, between Market and Wood.
Pittsburgh, October 2, 1818.

BUFFALO ROBES.
Just received by the subscribers,
70 Bales Buffalo Robes,
which they will sell on liberal terms, wholesale and retail.
BOSLER & CO.
Pittsburgh, September 15, 1818.

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Doctor *Nathaniel Bedford*, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to James Patterson, of Birmingham, or Doctor Peter Mowry, of Pittsburgh; and all those having demands against said estate, will present them without delay, properly attested, to either of the subscribers.

MARY BEDFORD, Executrix.
PETER MOWRY,
JAMES PATTERSON, } Executors.
May 20, 1818. tf

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JANUARY, WINANS & JANUARY is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to *Samuel January, Senr. & Co.* by whom the Storage and Commission business will be transacted in future.

Those having claims against said firm will apply as above.

SAMUEL JANUARY, Senr.
MATTHIAS WINANS,
SAMUEL A. JANUARY.
Maysville, April 18, 1818.——tf

*When I relinquished the publi*cation of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, on the 1st of August, 1816, a considerable sum was due for subscription, advertisements, &c. Since that time I have sedulously endeavoured to collect the debts, without having recourse to law, but my indulgence has been treated with neglect—I now give notice, that in one month from this date, I will take the most summary way to collect all debts due to me.

JOHN SCULL.
Pittsburgh, July 10, 1818.
N. B. I expect those persons whose duty it is to uphold, will pay attention to this notice.

Valuable Real Estate and Ground Rents for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, the following very valuable real estate and ground rents in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit:

One Lot, situate at the corner of Ferry and Water streets, containing 35 feet front on Water street and the Monongahela river, and 98 feet on Ferry street, now in the possession of Mr. Florence Cotter, and occupied as a grocery and liquor store, and rented at 450 dollars per annum.

Also, one lot situated on the west side of Market street, between First and Second streets containing 23 feet front on Market street by 70 feet deep, at present unoccupied—formerly occupied as a saddler's shop—for which business or for a dry goods store, it is one of the best stands in the city.

Also—ground rent to the amount of two thousand dollars per annum, secured upon real estate on which is erected permanent brick buildings in some of the most conspicuous parts of the city.

The terms upon which this property will be disposed of are of the most advantageous—A very small portion of the purchase money will be required in hand—and the balance may be paid, either in annual instalments, with interest or in such portions as may be convenient to the purchaser, payment being secured by mortgage or judgement—it being the object of the subscriber to give a long credit.

Application may be made to Walter Forward, Esq. at his office in the Diamond, or to the subscriber in Pitt township, on the turnpike road three miles from Pittsburgh, who will describe the property and make known the terms of sale.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.
May 16, 1818.——tf

A Most Valuable Estate
FOR SALE.
THAT beautiful estate, commonly known by the name of MONTOURS' or LOGSTLAND, about five miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, containing in the whole 1,000 acres, is offered for sale. It is divided into three separate tracts, on each of which there are handsome improvements; the land is of the best quality, well timbered, and not subject to overflow. It is universally esteemed, both as to soil and situation, the finest property in the western country. The proprietors would prefer selling the whole in a body, but *to suit purchasers*, it may be divided into three tracts.

The terms may be known by applying to Major Isaac Craig on the premises, or to the subscriber, who is agent for the proprietors, at his office in Pittsburgh.

JAMES HALL
Attorney at Law.
July 24, 1818.
☞ The editors of the Lancaster Journal, Berks and Schuylkill Journal, and Village Record, will insert the above 3 times, and forward their accounts to the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette for payment.

William & John Hill,
At their Wholesale Warehouse, in Market, near Front street,
HAVE just received in addition to their stock on hand the following
FRESH GOODS.
Imported to their order, direct from England.

Sup. dark undressed Prints,
Ditto, ditto, dressed Ditto,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambrics,
7-8 4-4 Shirtings,
Bombazetts of every colour,
3-4 & 4-4 Madrass Hhkts.
Best blue and black cloth sewings,
Best silk twist assorted, colours
100 doz. Ivory Combs,
Pittsburgh, May 19 1818.——1awtf

William W. Howell, & Co.
No. 167, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA
Have just received by the ships Jane and Ann from Liverpool,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Hardware & Cutlery,
which they offer for sale for *Cash* or on liberal credit
Philadelphia, March 12, 1818.——3awtf